

## Landis Assails Record of Dial As an Employer

**Judge Defies Senator Who Asked Impeachment to Permit Inquiry of Conditions in His Mills in South Can't Stand One, He Says**

**Would Like to Know What Lawmaker Pays His Many "Little Girl Employees"**

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Judge K. M. Landis, returning here to-night from the South, renewed the attack on Senator Dial of South Carolina, that he began in an address to an American Legion audience in the Iowa city last night. He defied the Senator, who on Saturday threatened to start impeachment proceedings against the jurist, to permit an investigation of wages and working conditions in his cotton mills and banks in South Carolina.

Senator Dial's threat, which was made on the floor of the Senate, was that he would call for impeachment of Judge Landis if it was found that he was paying his many "little girl employees" less than \$10 a month, and that the judge, on learning Carey's salary was \$20 a month, had said "this is astounding." It puts responsibility entirely on the directors of the bank.

In his attack on the Senator last night Judge Landis pointed to Dial's interest in banks and cotton mills as evidence that the Senator is so keenly responsive to his judicial conduct.

**Couldn't Stand Inquiry**  
"No doubt," said the judge on his return here to-night, "Senator Dial has hundreds of little girls as young as eleven years working for him. What is he paying the fellows in his banks and these children in his cotton mills? He couldn't stand an investigation of wage conditions in the institutions he owns. He is an owner of an industry in South Carolina which caused the repeal of the Federal child labor law."

"I don't condone stealing. The rub is that the Ottawa boy was getting only about half of what a carpenter or a section hand on the railroad is able to make. Senator Dial objects to my plain statement of the case. And remember he is a United States Senator, who will soon pass on his own taxes, those of the industry in which he makes his money, and those of the men with whom he competes in business."

**Scolds at Threats**  
"What is your impression of the impeachment talk?" the judge was asked.

"Push-push," he replied. "Dial and Waddy-Waddy the Congressman from Ohio who broke loose and demanded that I be impeached for taking the baseball job—demonstrate that I have a positive genius in the selection of judges."

"As for Senator Dial, he has seen fit to turn the spotlight on me. Now, I'd like to turn the spotlight on the Senator. He's a banker. I'll wager it would be a good idea to impeach him for investigating Senator Dial's pay roll. The cotton mills of the South are notorious for the way they have underpaid their labor. I would like to know what he pays his little girl employees."

**Brought Senator to Limelight**  
Judge Landis said that if he had never done anything else in his long career of service in the bench he had "performed the herculean task of dragging Senator Dial from what appeared to be a slight obscurity," and added: "Now let me tell you something about that bird. He talks as though we were looking for a fight. I want to serve notice on you fellows that I claim this as my own fight."

"It is my duty," Judge Landis in beginning his address, "to let you know that I am about to be impeached again. When I got off the train to-night on my way up to this dinner party a friend handed me this tonight's copy of the 'Tribune.' The judge read a dispatch of Senator Dial's attack on him."

**Tells of Dial's Interests**  
"I asked Governor Kendall and General Wood if they knew who this fellow Dial was, aside from being a Senator. Somebody dug up a copy of 'Wide World America,' which explained why the Senator is so responsive to my judicial conduct."

Judge Landis read the sketch from the volume, emphasizing Senator Dial's connection with cotton and banking interests, and went on: "I think he'd better get out of the banking business or out of the South."

"A few years ago, after a fight had been made in this country for over forty or fifty years in the interests of the employment of men and women—particularly women—the chief detriment was the employing of little girls in cotton mills down South—Congress passed a bill to shut out of interstate commerce the manufactured products of the labor of little girls and little boys. A cotton manufacturer said he didn't know whether it was Senator Dial or not—attacked that act of Congress as unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court of the United States in the exercise of its duties under its oath of office, had to hold that the law was unconstitutional."

**Worked at Starvation Wage**  
"These little girls and little boys were employed down there in this mill at starvation wages. They were employed because they were little boys and little girls and would work for low wages—and I can understand how out of all the ninety-six Senators who that alignment would attack in the Chamber of Washington, a man Federal Judge who would go slow in imposing sentence upon a \$20 a month clerk employed at nineteen years of age, handing a million dollars of money in a bank every month."

"In relating the facts in the Carey case, Judge Landis asserted that the boy was supporting his mother, four brothers and a sister on his \$20 a month, while the bank was paying 50 per cent dividends on its stock. In these circumstances, Judge Landis said, the directors of the bank were inviting embezzlement."

"I repeat the statement I made on the bench and sent it to Senator Dial with my compliments," he added.

**106 Metal Firms Reopen To-day as Open Shops**  
**Lock-Out Is Declared Off and 48-Hour Week Adopted. With No Wage Reduction**

One hundred and six firms in greater New York, members of the Allied Building Metal Industries, whose plants have been closed since January 1, when they locked out their employees after refusing to grant them a forty-four-hour week, announced yesterday they would reopen to-morrow morning under the open-shop plan.

In an advertisement in the newspapers they announced the forty-eight-hour week would prevail; that there would be no discrimination in wages and hours; that the directors of the bank were invited to grant them a forty-four-hour week, announced yesterday they would reopen to-morrow morning under the open-shop plan.

**Wilson Asked To End Clash Over Typhus**  
(Continued from page one)

In this port and yesterday and to-day our Health Department found vermin-covered persons who had been permitted to enter this country. We have offered clerks and doctors to assist the Ellis Island authorities, but they are not accepted nor are they permitted to work on the island. Consequently, our municipal activities impose unnecessary hardships on the immigrants and their American relatives. Within two weeks at least three cases of typhus have been overlooked and permitted to land and the passenger lists given us are absolutely unreliable as regards addresses. Please ask the President to investigate and to take steps to protect our congested city and the country at large."

**Other Cities Send Aliens**  
Not only have infected immigrants been slipping in through the regular channels, but the Health Commissioner said he had every reason to believe that passengers arriving on ships which had been directed to Boston and other ports were speedily making their way to New York by train.

To-day, Dr. Copeland will get in touch with officials of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads, and will seek their cooperation in putting a stop to this. He intends to try to get the establishment of Health Department bureaus in both stations so that aliens arriving here by railroad can be met and inspected in the same manner as those coming through Ellis Island.

Dr. Copeland will also advocate better facilities for checking up the passengers after they have gained an entrance to this country. Conditions are said to be deplorable. When health officials go to the addresses given in the passenger lists they find that they are inaccurate. In many cases the persons they are seeking are dead and cannot be traced.

"The examination of immigrants admitted to the country by Ellis Island officials will continue and no steerage passengers from transatlantic liners will be permitted to settle here without undergoing an independent inspection by the city health authorities," said Dr. Copeland yesterday. "Our independent examination will certainly not be called off. We shall continue to examine all immigrants we can get our hands on before they are permitted to enter the country."

**Crowd at South Ferry**  
The fight of the city authorities against a typhus epidemic is staged in the Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Municipal Ferry house, where the Ellis Island boats come in at South Ferry. There were enough policemen lined up there yesterday from the five lower Manhattan precincts to keep in order the 2,000 restive persons who swarmed outside. Most of the newcomers were relatives or friends of the arriving immigrants, and there was a good deal of dissatisfaction and grumbling over the delay and inconvenience entailed.

Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Deputy Health Commissioner, received a report at the Board of Health offices yesterday afternoon that the authorities at Ellis Island would not send over any more boats, but inspectors of the city department remained on duty until all possible chance of another boat coming in had gone. Dr. Monaghan said the situation of the city and Federal health authorities remained unchanged. He understood that no vessels from infected ports were expected for several days. Since there were no reports from physicians during the 100 days, he assumed that there had not been any cases demanding immediate attention.

**Twenty Inspectors on Duty**  
The actual city inspection in the ferryhouse is in charge of Dr. Louis I. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. His chief of staff is Dr. H. G. McAdam. They are aided by twenty inspectors of the Department of Health. The nurses who help in examining the women are Misses Mary F. Stenson and Elsie A. Smith, both employees of the Department of Health. When the 11 o'clock boat arrived from Ellis Island yesterday it had about 100 passengers, including three employees at the island. They were in common with every one else, had to submit to examination.

"We are simply looking for symptoms," said Dr. Harris. "We do not expect the immigrants unnecessarily and we are extending this offer another two weeks."

## Lockwood Asks Tax Exemption As Building Aid

**City Club Gives Out Letter From State Senator Urging Favorable Action by the Board of Aldermen To Reduce Unemployed**

**Says Health of the City Is Menaced by Overcrowded Apartment Houses**

In a statement given out yesterday by the City Club, State Senator Lockwood, chairman of the legislative committee which investigated housing, urged favorable action by the Board of Aldermen to-morrow on the proposal to put into effect in New York City the statute authorizing the temporary exemption of taxes on new dwellings.

Senator Lockwood said: "There are fewer houses to-day in proportion to population in the City of New York than a year ago. High rents and unemployment have caused people to crowd together. Many apartments contain two families instead of one. The Health Commissioner has described in vigorous language the menace to health of overcrowding."

**Interest Rates Falling**  
"We all hope that all workers will be employed at adequate wages in the near future. When they are the shortage of houses will be more apparent than it is to-day."

"The shortage of houses has been due to lack of money, the high cost of building and the uncertainty as to continuity of work by those employed in building."

"The legislative committee on housing has labored diligently and effectively to break up combinations in restraint of trade that have hampered the building industry. Interest rates are falling somewhat and money is more plentiful."

"Naturally lenders are anxious as to security and will lend a smaller proportion of the cost of a building than before the war. To meet this condition the Legislature has given power to the City of New York to exempt new dwellings for ten years. If this exemption is granted, it will go far to equalize the cost of building with conservative building loans. Builders can contract with safety for the rapid reduction of the loans secured by mortgage."

"The city authorities have hesitated. One of the reasons assigned for this reluctance to encourage house building by exemption is said to be the fear that large sums of money will be invested in costly houses and apartments and that the authorities seem disposed to limit the exemption. Should the

work is done as expeditiously and decently as possible. We separate the sexes and do everything possible for their comfort. There are special inspectors looking through their baggage for vermin as are frequently found there as on their bodies. When we send any one to the Willard Parker Hospital we give him special instructions about taking him home."

Dr. Cofer would not comment on the action of the Health Commissioner beyond saying that what the city authorities did was none of his affair. He could scarcely keep track of their actions, he said.

"We have seven cases of typhus now," he declared. "The last new case developed on Sunday. The customary period of incubation for this disease is twelve days, although occasionally it takes fifteen days, and again as long as twenty days. We keep suspects under observation here for twelve days."

**Phelan Sees Ultimate Conflict With Japan**  
**Senator Predicts Clash Over Problem on Pacific Unless Remedy Is Found**

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Ultimate conflict between the United States and Japan over the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast, unless a remedy for the present condition is found, was predicted last night by United States Senator James D. Phelan, of California, at the banquet of the Baltimore Chapter, American Institute of Banking, at the Southern Hotel here.

"This alien invasion is threatening the life of California as a white commonwealth," the Senator said, "and the only protests by white Californians being made against California's efforts to rid herself of the Japanese immigrant are made through selfish cupidities and not by patriotism."

"There are now 100,000 Japanese in California," the Senator said. "They have sixty-five Shinto Temples in which their children are trained to worship the Emperor of Japan. They own or control 463,000 acres of arable land, one acre in every eight. One child in every thirteen born in California is a Japanese, and every Japanese child born on American soil is an American citizen under the Constitution."

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legislative bodies of the City of New York so decide I am confident that the Legislature will act in such fashion as to ensure the validity of any reasonable plan for encouraging the increase of dwellings by exempting them from taxation in whole, or in part, for a period of years.

**Pleads for Harmony**  
"This is a time for the utmost harmony and cooperation between all those who have any power of authority to reduce the obstacles which prevent the increase of housing facilities in the City of New York."

"In this time of unemployment anything that can be done by the authorities of the state, or the city, ought to be done to increase the opportunities for employment and so reduce the number of idle men. It is clear that if we can encourage the building of houses we will do something at the same time to decrease the number of unemployed men."

**Island Government Is Not a Republic as Americans Understand the Term**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The United States having "put its hand to the plow" in Hayti, must not now turn back through withdrawal of the American forces there, Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp declared to-day in a report in which he presented in final form the results of his investigations in the island republic for the Navy and State departments.

Agitation against the American occupation of Hayti, Admiral Knapp asserted, was inspired by a desire on the part of a small group, who he said, represented at the most less than 5 per cent of the population. This group of agitators, he added, was working to gain a hearing and the sympathy of the people of the United States, although their real object was to obtain abrogation of the treaty between the United States and Hayti and to bring about a return of the old conditions of government.

Admiral Knapp continued, "If this small group of every 1,000 Haytians would be glad to see the American forces remain to enforce good order. In other words, the Haytians, even the worst agitators among them, would be willing to have the United States act as the part of policeman and otherwise leave them to their own devices."

**Bulk of People Protested**  
"The 95 per cent would be exploited for the dishonest benefit of the 5 per cent if these ends were attained. The 95 per cent would enjoy less real freedom than they do now. Should the United States withdraw, leaving the political agitators to their own devices, it would, in my opinion, be surrendering the true interests and true freedom of 95 per cent of the population and encouraging the unworthy minority to go on with its dishonest, arbitrary, and tyrannical measures. While it is probably impossible to state that graft does not now exist, it is concealed, graft is unknown to the United States treaty officials."

"The people of the United States," the Admiral's report said, "should not allow themselves to be deceived by the words 'Republic of Hayti' into believing that there exists in Hayti, or ever has, a republic in any sense founded upon the expressed will of an intelligent and educated electorate. The so-called Republic of Hayti, in itself, has been a tyrannical oligarchy in which those in power fattened upon the vast masses of the population while those of the governing class out of power sought every opportunity to get into power, by fair means or foul, with the same corrupt personal ends in view."

**Idealistic View Unwarranted**  
"Any idea of Hayti conceived on the basis of the surroundings of the average citizen of the United States—who is more or less educated and who lives under a regime of law which makes impossible his being exploited by a governing class and insures security for his life and property—is utterly false under the actual conditions."

"Tranquillity and security now exist in Hayti practically throughout the country. From all that I can gather, persons can move about the republic on their lawful occasions

**U.S. Red Cross Worker in Soviet Prison Begs Food**  
**Brother Gets Letter From Emmet Kilpatrick Saying He Is Well in Moscow**

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 13.—Emmet Kilpatrick, of Uniontown, Ala., Red Cross worker, imprisoned by the Bolsheviks in Moscow, is alive and well, according to the first letter received from him since his incarceration. In the letter received here by his brother, Dr. C. C. Kilpatrick, he appealed for food on the ground that he was starving.

The letter reached his brother through a Danish, who was imprisoned with Kilpatrick, but who has been liberated.

"Am hungry but happy," young Kilpatrick writes, "and am in the same prison with a Prime Minister, Minister of War, King and Crown Prince and an American, a flyer from the Polish front."

"For forty days I did the 'fast,' but better now and am gaining strength. If only the Red Cross will send me some food."

Young Kilpatrick expressed the hope that he would be freed soon. He stated that he was permitted to advise the American State Department of his plight and that he hoped to have the American government handle his case and ultimately obtain his freedom.

**U. S. Asks Title to Naval Site**  
A proposal to transfer title to the site of the Rockaway Naval Air Station from the City of New York to the United States government will come before the Sinking Fund Commission next Thursday. The government, which erected fifty buildings on the land during the war, wants to make the station permanent and to protect the property from the water which is making its roads seriously near the hangars. The necessary expenditures cannot be made unless the government owns the land. The tract proposed to be bought consists of ninety-seven acres. Title would revert to the city if the property was ever used for anything other than government purposes. It is said it will in no manner interfere with the public's access to the ocean front.

## Admiral Knapp Says U. S. Must Stay in Hayti

**Withdrawal Now Would Permit 95 Per Cent of the People To Be Exploited by Unworthy Minority**

**Greedy Inspires Agitation**  
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"Tranquillity and security now exist in Hayti practically throughout the country. From all that I can gather, persons can move about the republic on their lawful occasions

without fear of molestation. This is the direct result of armed American intervention.

"The gendarmerie is a fine institution. Under its present direction it is confining its activities within their legitimate scope, that of the police agency of Hayti. It is increasing in efficiency."

**Suffragists Pour Into Capital for Convention**  
**Complete Delegations From Twenty States Already on Hand for Memorial Service**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Delegates to the suffrage memorial convention here this week are pouring into Washington, and the complete delegations from twenty states have already registered.

Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of San Francisco, have registered. Miss Addams will preside at the memorial service and Mrs. Field will make the speech of presentation of the suffrage statue.

The Wednesday evening session will be attended by representatives from many of the embassies and legations. Among the countries represented will be Spain, Belgium, France, Sweden, Denmark, China, Peru, Nicaragua, Bolivia and the Philippines. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, will preside, and Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, wife of the Secretary of State, will greet the foreign speakers.

**War on Anarchy in U. S. Society Formed in Cincinnati to Fight Red Influence**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—To wage war against anarchy, Bolshevism and despotism in any form, a national patriotic organization was formed here yesterday. Judge Frank R. Gussweiler, of Cincinnati, was elected president. Other officers selected were: Colonel Lucas A. Van Toor, Milwaukee; Fred Arms, Aprora, Ill.; Jacques La Belle, Pittsburgh; Henry Lee, Philadelphia; Harvey D. Williamson, Liberty, Ind.; W. D. Teeple, South Bend, Ind.; and Clifford G. Streuter, Covington, Ky. Abraham Lincoln Council, No. 1, Cincinnati, will be instituted with a class of 500.

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